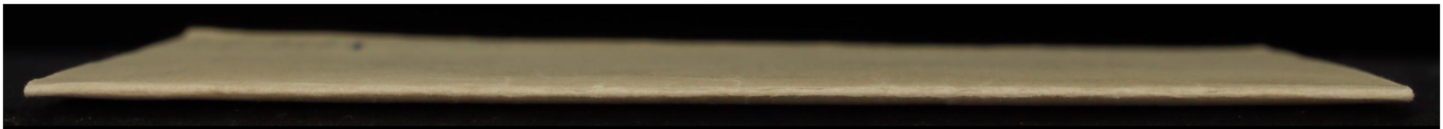
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Remigius
leerboek latijn.

(zeer zeldzame
fragmenten uit
een boekband)

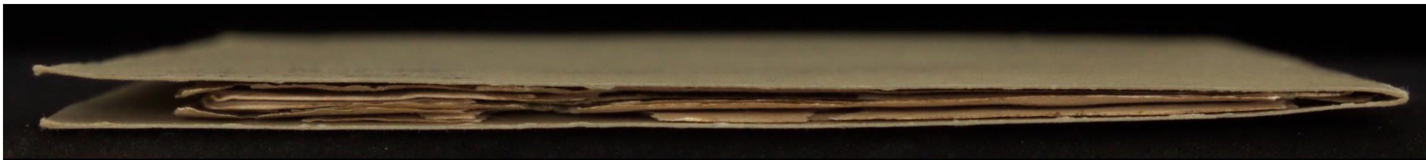
~~omstr. 1480.~~

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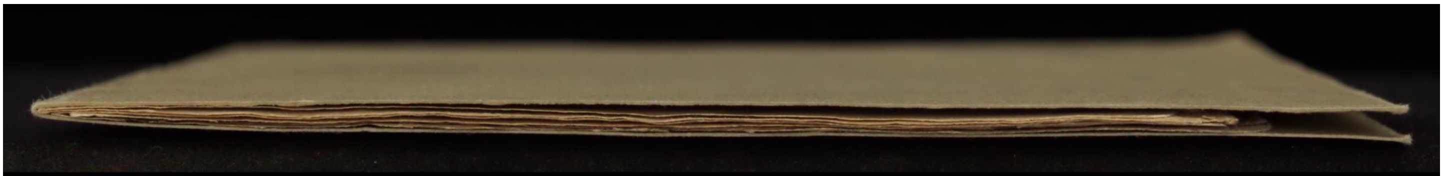


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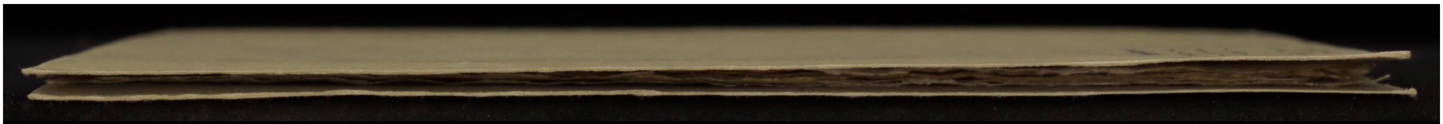
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DOminus que pars? Nomē Quare? quia ſignifi-
ficat ſubſtanciā cū quali
tate ꝓpria vel cōīs Per qd
cognoſcis nomē? qn̄ ſuo
teutonico p̄t addi eē vel
een dinck. vel dat is een
nomē datmē mach ſien
oft taſtē vt dn̄s een heer
albus een wit dinck. Quot ſē partes orōnis? Oc-
to. ſ. Nomē. pnomē. v̓bū. adūbiū pticipiū. ꝯiūctio
p̄poſitio. interiectio Quale nomē eſt dn̄s? Sbm̄ q̄
re? quia p ſe p̄t ſtare in locutione et reddē ſuppoſi-
tū v̓bo pſonali finiti mōi. vt dn̄s cantat. homo cur
rit. Per qd cognoſcis nomē ſbm̄? quia ſuo teutoni
co p̄t preponi een. et nō poteſt poſtponi dinc. vt do
min⁹ een heer. et nō p̄t dici eē heer dinck. Si eſt ad
iectm̄? qꝛ adiacet ſuo ſubſtātiuo et ſine eo nō p̄t ſta-
re in locutione et reddere ſuppoſitū v̓bo pſonali
finiti modi. vt nō dicim⁹ alb⁹ currit. ſed alb⁹ homo
currit. Per qd cognoſcis nomen adiectiuū? qꝛ ſuo
teutonico poteſt p̄poni een ⁊ poſtponi dinck. vt al
bus alba album een wit dinc. fortis een ſterc dick
Quot querūt in noīe vel qt ſunt accidētia nomis
Sex. que? Qualitas. compatio. genus. numerus
figura. caſus Cuius qualitatis eſt dn̄s? appellati
ue. quare? quia naturaliter cōe eſt multorū. vt do-
min⁹. magiſter. muſa. ſcānū. homo alb⁹. Si eſt
proprie? qꝛ uni ſoli rei conuenit per ꝓprietatē. vt
petr⁹. ioānes. paul⁹. et oīa noīa ꝓpria viroꝝ mu
lierū. fluuiorū. ciuitatū. pagorū. caſtrorū. Quot

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ſunt qualitates in noīe: due. que: propria ꝛ appel
latiua. Et ſic ſumit diuiſio noīoꝝ ſubſtantiuoꝝ.
quedam ſunt proprie q̄litatis q̄dam appellatiua
Quot ſūt gradꝰ cōpationis: Tres ſcꝫ poſitiuꝰ cōp
atiuꝰ et ſuplatiuꝰ Cōpatur dn̄s: non qꝛ non poteſt
augeri vel minui in compando. vel qꝛ non eſt no-
men adiectiuū Que nomina compantur: ſola ad-
iectiua. nō omnia ſed ſolū illa quoꝝ ſignificatio
poteſt augeri vel minui. Per q̄d cognoſcis qꝛ ſuo
teutonico poteſt poſtponi er vel preponi alder vt
albꝰ wit albior witter albiſſimꝰ alder witſte et nō
dicimꝰ heer heerder heerſte. ſimiliter de aliis ſub
ſtantiuis Quot ſunt genera in nomine Septem
que: maſculinū. femininū. neutrū. cōe. ōne. dubi-
um. et epichenū Cuiꝰ generis eſt dominꝰ: maſculi
ni qꝛ ei preponit hic dn̄ declinatur. vt ntō hic domi-
nꝰ hic magiſter. Si eſt feminini qꝛ preponitur ei
hec dū declinat. vt ntō hec penna toga Si eſt neu-
tri qꝛ preponitur ei hoc dū declinat vt ntō hoc ſcā-
num tectū mare cubile. Si eſt cōis qꝛ preponitur
ei hic et hec dū declinat. vt hic et hec ſacerdos cuſtos
agricola. Si eſt omnis qꝛ preponitur ei hic et hec
et hoc dū declinat. vt ntō hic et hec et hoc felix au-
dax et iſtud genꝰ tantūmodo adiectiuis conuenit
ſed differēter. nam alia ſunt generis omis ſub
vna terminatione. vt hic et hec et hoc felix audax.
pauper. Alia ſub duabus terminationibus. vt
hic et hec dulcis fortis et hoc dulce forte Et vniuer
ſaliter omnia nomina comparatiui gradꝰ vt forti
or Alia ſub tribus terminationibꝰ vt hic iuſtus pi-
ger hec iuſta pigra hoc iuſtū pigrum Si eſt dubiū

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cione inchoacionis [illegible] determinat in ſco [illegible] eſco ic beghin [illegible] warme te worden [illegible] rubeſco ic [illegible] te ſiin Quot ſunt coniugationes in verb[illegible] quatuor que: prima ſecunda [illegible] et quarta Cui [illegible] gationis eſt amo: prime [illegible] quare [illegible] habet a productum ante re [illegible] ctiuo et [illegible] in verbo actiuo [illegible] neu/ trali vt amare pulſare ſugare vel que habet a [illegible] gum ante ris vel [illegible] ſecunda perſona preſentis tempo indicatiui mo[illegible] que dicit in verbis paſſiuis [illegible] bus et deponen[illegible] libus vt amor amaris vel [illegible] Si eſt [illegible] que habet e productum ante re in in[illegible] nitiuo [illegible] ridere. vel que habet e productum ante re [illegible] ante ris in ſcda perſona preſentis temporis indica/ tiui modi vt video [illegible] videris vel videre Si eſt tercie que habet e correptum ante re in infinitiuo vt legere fa cere [illegible] re. vel que habet e correptam an re vel an/ te ris in ſecunda perſona ſingularis numeri preſen/ tis temporis indicatiui modi. vt lego: legeris vel legere [illegible]gitur. Si eſt quarte que habet i productum ante re in infinitiuo vt audire dormire. vel que ha/ bet i productum ante re vel ante ris in ſecunda perſona preſentis temporis indicatiui modi. [illegible] audiris vel audire Quot ſunt genera in verbo[illegible] que: actiuum paſſiuum neutrum deponens [illegible] cōe [illegible] genus ē amo. actiui quare: que deſinit in o et pōt accipere r et facere ex ſe paſſiuum vt lego legor amo amor Per quod co/ gnoſcis quod aliquod verbum ſit acti generis [illegible] que pōt teutoni/ ſari p worden vt amo ic mine amor ic worde gemint Si ē paſſiui que deſinit in r [illegible] pōt dimittere r et redire in ſuum actiuum et ſemp teutoniſatur p worden. vt amor le gor. nam amo lego doceo bene dicimus Si eſt neu

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eralis q̄ deſi[illegible] poteſt accipe̅ r̄ ſupero vt
ſto curro na̅ſte[illegible] dicim̄ [illegible] noſc
q̄ a ſuo theutonice na̅ [illegible] de-
pone̅ [illegible] q̄ deſinit in [illegible] no̅ poteſt dimitt[illegible] er.
nam ſi dimitteret r non [illegible]rinu̅ vt loq̄r luctor
luctor q̄ a lucto ſequo no̅ dicim[illegible] eſt co̅is q̄ deſi-
nit in r ꝛ non poteſt dimitt[illegible]; vtra̅q̄ ſigni-
tione̅ [illegible] ꝛ paſſiua̅. Q̄n ſcies hoc q̄ h̄ ha-
ſignific[illegible] actiua̅ et q̄ p[illegible] paſſiua̅. [illegible] per ca
ſuma parte [illegible] q̄n re[illegible] hab; ſigni
ficatione̅ actiu[illegible] vt oſculor te [illegible] cuſſe v. oſculor a te
ic worde va̅ v ghecuſt Q̄[illegible] ot ſunt t̄pa in verbo dic
quinq̄ [illegible] Preſens v[illegible]mo. p̄teritu̅ imperfectu̅
vt amaua[illegible] [illegible]tu̅ perf[illegible] vt amaui. p̄teritum
pluſqua̅pfectu̅ [illegible] ama[illegible]era[illegible] [illegible]turu̅ vt amab[illegible]
Q̄uo iſta t̄pa teuto[illegible] dico v̄ p̄ns te̅p⁹ teu[illegible]
niſat̄ ſimplicit̄ ſine a[illegible] amo ic minne. lego[illegible]
leſe Preteritu̅ iperfectu̅ [illegible] de vt a[illegible]
minde Preteritu̅ perfectu̅ v hebok[illegible] am[illegible]
ui ic heb ghemint Preteritu̅ pluſqua̅pfect[illegible] v had
vt amauera̅ ic had gemint Futuru̅ per ſal oſt ſul-
len vt amabo ick ſal minne̅. Cui⁹ te̅poris eſt amo.
p̄ntis q̄re. Quia preſente̅ re̅ ſignificat vt amo ick
minne. Si eſt preteriti q̄a preteritam rem ſignifi-
cat vt amaui ick heb ghemint. Si eſt fu[illegible] q̄a fu
tura̅ rem ſignificat vt amabo ic ſal minne̅. Q̄uot
ſunt perſone in verbo Tres. que prima ſecu̅da ter
cia. Cui⁹ perſone eſt amo. prime q̄ ei poteſt add[illegible]
vnu̅ ſuppoſitum prime perſone ſcz ego vel nos.
vt ego amo Si eſt ſecu̅de q̄ ei poteſt addi ſuppoſi-
tu̅ ſc̄de pſone. ſ. tu vl' vos vt tu amas vos amat[illegible] Si

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..tercie qz eſt addi ſuppoſitū tercie perſone. vt
ille amat. illi amant Vnde oia pnoīa exceptis q̄t/
tuor ſilr̄ oia noīa mūdi .... caſus ſunt tercie pſone
Hodie que ps: Aduerbiū quare: qz iuxta ſu/
um verbū ponitur ad determinādū ei⁹ ſignifi
cationē. vt hodie ſcripſi, cras ſuadā Quot ꝗrunt in
aduerbio Tria. que: ſignificatio, ꝯparatio et figura.
Cui⁹ ſignificationis eſt hodie Tēporis. qz determi
nat verbū ratione tēporis Quot ſūt ſignificationes
in aduerbio. vigiti quattuor Que: loci tēporis nu
meri negādi affirmādi demōſtrādi optādi hortādi
ſimilitudinis q̄litatis quātitatis dubitādi perſo/
nalia vocādi reſpōdēdi ſeperādi iurādi elegendi
cōgregādi phibēdi euētus et ꝯparādi Quoꝝ exē
pla et ſignificatōes clare patēt in nr̄e figure voca
bulario Cōpatur hodie. nō qz nō deſcēdit a noīe ꝯpa
rabili Si cōparatur qz deſcēdit a noīe ꝯparabili.
vt docte docti⁹ doctiſſimū vl̄ me a doct⁹. boni⁹ meli⁹
optimū a bonus. velociter a velox Quot ſunt figu
re in aduerbio. Due que ſimplex et cōpoſita Cui⁹
figure eſt hodie. cōpoſite q̄a poteſt diuidi in duas
et cetera Vnde cōponitur hodie. ab hoc et die Et dici
tur hodie quaſi hoc die Si eſt ſimplicis q̄a non po
teſt diuidi vt nūc cras ſemper
Legens q̄ pars participiū: Quare: qz partē
capit a noīe partē a v̄bo et ...ab vtroq; id ē
a noīe et verbo ſil. Quid capit a noīe. genus et ca/
ſus. vnde eadē ſunt gn̄a et idem caſus in partici/
pio ſicut in noīe Quid capit a verbo tempora et ſi
gnificationes Quid capit ab vtroq; numerū et fi
gurā. Per q̄d cognoſcis participiū. Dico per ter

[illegible]minationē ꝛ teutonicū. Mā oē participiū aut ter
minatᷣ in ans vel in ens et teutoniſatᷣ per de in fine
vt. amās minnende. legēs leſende Aut terminatᷣ
in tus ſus vel xus . et teutoniſatur in principio ꝑ
ghe vel per ver. vt lectus ghelesen. viſus gheſien
nexus gheknoopt. oblitꝰ vergheten Aut terminatᷣ
in rus et teutoniſatur per ſal in principio , vt lec/
turus ſal leſen . Aut in dus et teutoniſatur per ſal
wordē. vt legēdꝰ ſal wordē geleſen. vidēdꝰ ſal wor/
dē gheſien Vnde due ſunt terminatiōes participi
orū . ſcꝫ ns et us. Quot querūtur in participio vel
participio q̄t accidūt. Sex que. genera et caſus tē-
pora et ſignificatiōes numerꝰ et figura Quot ſūt
gn̄a in participio. quattuoꝛ que. maſculinū vt hic
lectꝰ . femininū vt hec lecta. neutrū vt hꝯ lectū. ōne
vt hic et hec et hoc legens Vnde ōne participiū eſt
generis oīs ſed ſub differētia. nam aliqua ſunt ge
neris omnis ſub vna terminatione vt omnia par
ticipia preſentis temporis in ns . aliqua ſunt ge/
neris omnis ſub tribus terminationibus vt par-
ticipia preteriti temporis futuri in rus et futuri
in dus De caſu hic ſicut in nomīe Quot ſunt tp̄a
in ꝑticipio? quattuoꝛ que preſens preteritū futu/
rum in rus et futurum in dus. Cuius temporis ē
legens? preſentis q2 terminatᷣ in ans vel in ens.
Quomodo teutoniſatur? dico in fine per de. vt le/
gens leſende ambulans wandelende. Vnde for/
matᷣ ꝑticipiū p̄ſentis tēporis? dico a prima ꝑſona
preteriti imꝑfecti tp̄is indicatiui modi mutando
bam vel bar in ns. vt amabam amans loquebar
loquēs Siē preteriti q2 ōne ꝑticipiū terminatur

in tus ſus vel xus eſt p̄teriti vt lectus viſus fi[illegible]us.
Per qđ cognoſcis q̄a teutoniſat᷑ in principio per
ghe vel per ver. vt amatꝰ ghemint. lectꝰ geleſen.
Unde formatur: dico ab vltimo ſupino addēdo s.
[illegible] lectus amatꝰ amatu . Si eſt futuri in rus
[illegible] participiū in rus eſt futuri temporis. vt
lecturus viſurus Per quid teutoniſatur dico per
ſal oft ſullē vt amaturus ſal minnen. lecturꝰ ſal le
ſen Et formatur ab vltimo ſupino addendo rus.
Si eſt futuri in dus. q̄a omne participiū deſinēs
in dus eſt futuri temporis vt legendꝰ Quō teuto/
niſatur: dico in principio per ſal worden vt legen-
dus ſal worden gheleſen. videndꝰ ſal worden ge/
ſien. Unde formatur: dico a gtō participij preſen-
tis in [illegible] deponendo tis et addendo dus. vt legens
legentis legendus. Quot ſunt ſignificationes in
participio Quinq̄ que: actiualis neutralis paſſi
ualis deponentalis et communis Cuius ſignifi/
cationis eſt legens: actiualis quia a verbo actiuo
venit ſcꝫ a lego Quot participia formant᷑ a verbo
actiuo duo. ſcꝫ preſens et futurū in rus vt a lego le
gens et lecturus Si eſt paſſiualis q̄a a verbo paſ/
ſiuo venit vt a legor lectus Quot participia veni-
unt a verbo paſſiuo: duo ſcilicet preteritū et futu/
rum in dus. Si eſt neutralis qꝛ a verbo neutrali
venit. Unde a verbo neutrali veniūt duo partici
pia ſicut a verbo actiuo. ſcꝫ preſens et futurum in
rus vt a ſto ſtans ſtaturus Si eſt deponentalis qꝛ
a verbo deponentali venit Unde a verbo deponē
tali veniunt tria participia. ſcilicet preſens prete-
ritum futurum in rus. vt a loquor loquens locu/

tus et locuturus. Si eſt cōis q̄a a verbo cōi venit.
Vnde a v̇bo cōi veniunt quattuor ꝑticipia. ſcʒ pre
ſens. preteritū. futurū in rus. futurū in dus vt ab
oſculor oſculans oſculatꝰ oſculandus. Quot ſunt
figure in ꝑticipio? due. que? ſimplex et decōpoſita
Cuius figure eſt legens? ſimplicis. q2 a verbo ſim
plicis figure deſcendit. Si eſt decōpoſite? quia a v̇
bo ꝯpoſite figure deſcendit. vt negligēs a negligo
Cuius declinatiōis eſt legens? tercie. quare? quia
mittit gtm̄ ſingularē in is et dtm̄ in i. Quot ſunt
declinationes in ꝑticipio? dico tres ſcʒ. prima ſecū
da et tercia. Vnde oīa participia ꝑteriti tpis futu
ri in rus et futuri in dus ſunt p̊me declinatiōis ſb
a et ſub v[illegible] et ſub vm ſecunde Et participia pn̄tis
tēporis ſunt tercie declinationis

Et que pars? Coniunctio. quare? q2 cōiungit
et ordinat ceteras ꝑtes in orōne Quot querū
tur in coniunctione? Tria. que? poteſtas figura et
ordo Quot ſnut poteſtates in cōiūctōe? Quīqʒ que
Copulatiua diſiunctiua expletiua cauſalis ⁊ rati
onalis Cuiꝰ ꝑtatis ē et Copulatiue. quare? q2 cōiū
git duo extrema ad inuicē reſpectu vniꝰ tercij vt
iohānes et petrus currūt. Da copulatiuas. vt et
etqʒ at atqʒ ac aſt. Si eſt diſiūctiue q2 per vim ꝯiū/
git duo extrema ad inuicē q̄ reſpectu tercij diſiun
git vt iohānes vel petrꝰ currit. Da diſiūctiuas. vt
aut vel ve ne nec an neqʒ Si eſt expletiue q2 in ora
tiōe ſolū ponit̊ cauſa ornatꝰ vl' gracia metri nulla
ſignificationis neceſſitate cogēte. vt ego ſcribo tu
vero dormis Da expletiuas. vt quidē equidē ſal/
tem videlicet q̄ꝫ q̄uis quoqʒ autē porro licet tamē

verũtamẽ ſinautẽ ſinaliter. Si eſt cauſalis qꝛ per
ordinẽ cõiungit plus ſe tenẽs ex ꝑte añcedẽtis ꝙ̃
cõſequẽtis. vt ſi homo currit hõ mouetur Da cau
ſales vt ſi etſi etiãſi quãdo qñquidẽ quin quineti
am quaten⁹ ſin ſeu ſiue neue nã nãqȝ ni niſi niſi ſi
ne ſed interea ꝙ̃obrẽ preſertĩ item itẽqȝ ceterĩ ali
oquin preterea Si eſt rationalis: qꝛ ꝑ ordinẽ con
iungit plus ſe tenẽs ex parte cõſequẽtis ꝙ̃ añcedẽ
tis. vt iohãnes currit ergo mouet᷑ Da rationales
vt ita itaqȝ enĩ etenĩ eniuero quia qua ꝓpter qñ
qñquidẽ quippe nẽpe ergo ideo igitur ſcilicet vi
delicet propterea idcirco Quot ſunt ordines in cõ
iunctione: Tres. qui cõmunis prepoſitiu⁹ ⁊ ſub
iunctiu⁹ Cuius ordinis eſt et: Cõis. quare: qꝛ pre
ponit᷑ et poſtonit᷑ dictioib⁹ vel orõibus quas co
pulat vt et ergo ideo igitur. Si eſt prepoſitiui q͛a
ꝑponit᷑ dictionib⁹ vł orõib⁹ q̃s copulat vt at ac aſt.
Si eſt ſubiũctiui qꝛ ſubiũgit᷑ id eſt poſtponitur dic
tionib⁹ vel orõnib⁹ quas copulat vt que ve ne. Et
dicuntur ille tres cõiũctiões voces encletici

AD que ꝑs Prepoſitio. quare: qꝛ ꝑponit᷑ alijs
ꝑtib⁹ in orõne. Quot querũt᷑ in prepoſitiõe:
Vnũ. q͛d: caſus tm̃ Quot caſus id eſt quot caſibus
deſeruiũt ꝑpõnes: dico duob⁹ ſcȝ. accõ et abltõ Cui
deſeruit ad: dico accuſatio Quot ſunt tales: dico
triginta Da ꝑpões caſus acci. vt ad apud ante ad
uerſum ciſcitra circũ circa cõtra erga extra inter
intra infra iuxta ob pone per prope propter ſecũ
dum poſt trans vltra propter ſupra circiter vſqȝ
ſecus penes Quõ dicim⁹ eĩ ad patrem. apud vil
lam. ante edes. aduerſum inimicos. cis renum.

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citra forū.circū vicinos.circa tēplū.cōtra hoſtes.
erga propinqs. extra terminos.inter naues. in/
tra menia.infra tectū.iuxta macellū.ob auguriū
pone tribunal. ꝑ parietem.prope feneſtrā.ꝓpter
diſciplinā.ſecūdū fores.poſt tergū.trans ripam.
vltra fines.ꝑ̄ter officiū.ſupra celū.circiter annos
vſq; oceanū.ſecus viam.penes arbitros Quot ſūt
prepoſitiões deſeruientes abltō: quindecim Da p̄/
poſitiões caſus ablti. vt a ab abs cū corā clam de e
ex pro pre palam ſine abſq; tenus Quō: dicim⁹ eñ
a domo ab hoīe abs quolibet cū exercitu corā teſti-
bus clam cuſtodib⁹ de foro e iure ex prefectura pro
clientibus pre timore palam ōnib⁹ ſine labore abſ
q; iniuria tenus pube qđ dicim⁹ pubetenꝰ. Quot
ſunt prepoſitiones deſeruientes vtriq; caſui quat
tuor que: in ſub ſuper et ſubter vel ſubtus

Heu que pars. Interiectio q: interiacet aliis
partib⁹ in oratione affectum mentis ſignifi
cans. Quot querūtur in interiectione Vnū.qđ: ſi
gnificatio tm̄. Quot ſūt ſignificatiões in īteriecti-
one multiplices.q: leticie vt eu ax. doloris vt heu ve
cōmemoratoīs vt pape bn̄dicite.met⁹ vt tat tat.ri
dentis vt haha he.fletus amh omh. indignātis vt
foep fp Et ita de ſimilib⁹ Cuius ſignificationis eſt
heu: dolētis.quare: q̄a dolorē importat vt heu me
miſerum.

¶ Regule cōgruitatū ſpecialiores iuuenib⁹ vtiles

Prima regula cōgruitatū grāmaticaliū eſt
iſta.ꝙ adiectiuū ⁊ ſuū ſubſtātiuū volūt cõue
nire in tribus.ſcʒ in gn̄e numero et in caſu. vt pa
ter meus mulier formoſa magnus equ⁹. Eſt aūt

cōuenire ſimilia eſſe i[illegible]dētibꝰ.et intelligit᷑.
reꝫla de ōni adiectiuo ſiue noīali ꝓnominali ſi-
ue participiali vnꝰ. Eſt adiectiuū ſubſtātiuo ſoci-
dū In ſimili genere numero caſu ſimiliqꝫ

SEcūda regula Suppoſitū et ſuū appoſitū vo-
lūt ꝯuenire perſona et rectitudine. vt petrꝰ
et magiſter docet. Q[illegible]o eſt ſuppoſitū et appoſitū
conuenire in rectitudine? Dico eſt ſuppoſitū eſſe
nti caſus et appoſitū eſſe v̄bū perſonale finiti mo-
di Quod eſt verbū finiti modi? qđ non eſt infiniti-
ui modi Unde quattuor ſūt mo[illegible] Indicatiuꝰ Im-
peratiuꝰ Optatiuus Coniūctiuus et Infinitiuꝰ
eſt modꝰ infinitus vnꝰ. Inter ap ꝛ ſuppo tria cōue-
niētia q̄ro Que ſunt pſona numerꝰ caſus habituu[illegible]

TErcia regula congruitatū grammaticali-
um eſt. q̄ demōſtratiuū ꝛ ſua res demōſtra-
ta tenent᷑ conuenire in genere in numero et in ca-
ſu ſicut adiectiuū et ſuū ſubſtātiuū. vt iſte homo iſ-
ta mulier illud vinū. vꝰ. Si demōſtratiua monſtrāti
vis ſociare In ſimili gn̄e numero caſu ſociabis

QUarta regula eſt q̄ añtecedēs ꝛ ſuū relatiuū
volūt conuenire in gn̄e numero et in perſo-
na et aliqn̄ in caſu vt ſortes currit q̄ mouetur. mu-
lier eſt bona et ipſam video vꝰ. Sūt genꝰ in prima
numerus pſona notāda Hec cōcordare debent cū
preueniente Et iſta regula intelligit᷑ de q̄ttuor re-
latiuis nō reciprocis ſcꝫ ille ipſe is et qui et non de
relatiuis reciprocis vt ſunt ſuus et ſui.

QUinta regula eſt interrogatiū et ſuū reſpō-
ſiuū volūt cōuenire in caſu vt q̄s currit? rn̄-
detur rex equꝰ. quis eſt in ſcol' reſpōdet᷑ magiſter.
verſus. Quo caſu queris ſic reſpondere iuberis

SExta regula eſt. Qn duo noīa ſubſtātiua ad diuerſa ptinētia ponūtur in eadē orōne ſine coniūctione media tūc vnū eorū erit gen̄ caſus. vt liber magiſtri. cappa ſortis Sed ſi illa ſubſtātiua ptineāt ad eādē rē tūc ponūtur in eodē caſu p appoſitionē vt dn̄s petrꝰ. aīal homo. virgo maria Et ſi inter illa mediet coniūctio tūc etiā ponūt in eodē caſu. vt equus et petrꝰ currūt &c. Si ſubſtātiua veliſ cōiungere bina Tūc reliquū reliquo cōiunges in genitiuo

SEptima regula eſt Quot coniūctio copulatiua et diſiūctiua volūt cōiungere cōſiles caſus vt petrus et plato. video iohānem et ſortē. domꝰ ē fratris vel pr̄is vnꝰ. Jungere cōſiles debet cōiunctio caſus.

OCtaua regula eſt. qꝫ duo ſingularia copulatiua per cōiūctionē copulatiuā et vel ei cōſimilē eq̄pollēt vni plurali id eſt illa ſba ſiue copulatiua volūt habere adiectiū vel vbum vel relatiuum vel etiā aliud ſubſtātiū plis numeri Exemplū de verbo. vt petrus et paulus currūt. ego et tu damus Exemplū de adiectiuo. vt petrus et paulus albi Exēplum de relatiuo. vt virga tua et baculꝰ ipſa me conſolata ſunt Exemplū de alio ſbſtātiuo vt petrus et paulus apoſtoli

NOna regula. qꝫ qn̄ duo verba ſimul ponuntur in vna orōne ſine cōiūctione media tunc vnū eorū erit infinitiui modi. vt volo legere. deſidero potare. cupio gaudere Etiā ſepe vnū erit ꝓmi ſupini. vt vado lectū. curro auditū. etiā ſepe ſequit gerūdiū in dū pcedēte ad vt vado ad ſcribēdū

¶ Sequuntur declarationes regularũ cõmuniũ
que vulgariter pater meus dicuntur

Pater meus eſt bonũ latinũ? Eſt. quare? quia
adiectiuũ & ſuum ſubſtãtiuum volũt ꝯuenire
in gñe numero et in caſu Et hoc declaro ſic. nã pa
ter eſt ſubſtãtiuũ gñis maſculini numeri ſingula
ris caſus nti. et me⁹ eſt adiectiuũ eiuſdẽ gñis eiuſ
dẽ numeri et caſus ergo eſt bonũ latinũ. v⁹ vt ſup̃

Sortes currit ẽ bonũ latinũ? Eſt. quare? quia
ſuppoſitũ & appoſitũ volũt ꝯuenire in nume
ro in perſona et in rectitudine Et hoc declaro ſic.
nã ſortes eſt ſuppoſitũ numeri ſingularis perſo-
ne tercie caſus nti. currit eſt appoſitum eiuſdẽ nu
meri et perſone v̉bũ ꝑſonale finiti modi. ergo eſt
cõgrua v⁹ Vult intranſitio rectũ ſupponere v̉bo
De perſonali tamen hoc intellige dici

Iſte homo eſt bonum latinũ? Eſt. quare? quia de
monſtratiuum et ſua demõſtrata volũt cõue
nire in gñe numero & caſu Et hoc declaro ſic. nam
iſte eſt demonſtratiuũ gñis maſculini numeri ſin
gularis caſus nti. et homo eſt res demõſtrata eiuſ
dẽ gñis numeri et caſus ergo eſt bonũ latinũ

Sortes currit quem video eſt bonũ latinũ? Eſt
quare? quia relatiuũ et ſuũ añcedens volunt
cõuenire in gñe numero et in perſona et aliqñ in
caſu hic diſconueniunt in caſu qr adiũctis dictioĩ-
b⁹ regũtur Et hoc declaro ſic. nã ſortes eſt añcedẽs
gñis maſculini numeri ſingularis perſone tercie
et quẽ eſt relatiũ eiuſdẽ gñis numeri et ꝑſone er-
go eſt bonũ latinũ

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QVis eſt in ſcolis? Reſpõdet magiſter ē b[illegible]
latinũ? Eſt quare qꝛ interrogatiuũ et ſuum
reſponſiuũ volũt cõuenire in caſu Et hoc declaro
ſic nã quis eſt interrogatiuũ caſus nt̃i magiſter
eſt ſuũ reſponſiuũ etiam nt̃i caſus ergo ē bonũ la.

LIber magiſtri ē bonũ latinũ? eſt. quare? qꝛ
[illegible] noĩa ſubſt[illegible]ua ad diuerſa ponũtur
in eadẽ orõne ſine cõ[illegible]e media tũc vnũ eorũ
erit gt̃i caſus magiſtri [illegible]a. ergo ē bonũ lati.

DOminꝰ petrus vel virgo maria eſt bonũ la
tinũ. eſt quare qꝛ ibi ſunt duo noĩa ſubſtãti
ua ad eadẽ rem pertinentia ſine cõiũctione tam
bo erũt eiuſdem caſus hic ambo ſunt nt̃i caſus er/
ge eſt bonũ latinũ vñꝰ. Appone[illegible]s duplices ſubſtã/
tiuos ſibi iũges. In caſu ſimili. Et tũc ſubſtãtiua
pertinẽt ad eandẽ rem quãdo conueniũt vni et ei
dem rei.

EQuus eſt fortior aſino vel aſinis eſt bonũ la/
tinũ Eſt q̃re qꝛ doctior ē nomẽ cõpatiui gradꝰ
et õnis cõparatiuꝰ ex ſua propra natura regit ab/
lt̃m caſum vtriuſqꝫ numeri ſignificãtẽ rem exceſ/
ſam ergo eſt bonũ vñꝰ. Tres notat eſſe gradꝰ q̇ cõ
parat inde notabit Multimodũ regimẽ que rem
diſcernit apte

VIrgiliꝰ eſt doctiſſimꝰ poetarũ. vel optimus
plebis eſt bonũ latinũ Eſt quare. qꝛ doctiſſi/
mꝰ eſt ſuperlatiui gradus et õnis ſuperlatiuꝰ gra
dus ex propria natura regit gt̃m pluralẽ noĩs nõ
collectiui ſub conuenientia gñis vel gt̃m ſingula
rẽ noĩs collectiui ſine cõuenientia generis. ſic eſt
hic ergo eſt bonũ latinũ vñꝰ. Da gradui ſummo

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